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Transient advertisements payable in advance.

Business Directory.

Attorneys at Law.

South & North.
North Elm, opposite Court House.
Garner & Gilmer,
North Elm, opposite Court House, (see advertisement).
Adams & Staples,
Second floor, Tate building.

Apothecaries and Druggists.

W. E. Glenn, M.D.,
West Market Street, McCune building.
Porter & Eckel,
West Market, next courthouse, (see adv.).

Auctioneers.

W. E. Edwards,
South Elm, opposite Express Office.

Book Stores.

R. O. Sterling,
South Elm, opposite Express Office.

Barbers.

W. E. Glenn, M.D.,
North Elm, opposite Court House.

Bankers and Insurance Agents.

Henry G. A. Wiley,
South Elm, Tate building, (see adv.).
H. G. A. Wiley,
South Elm, opposite Express Office, (see adv.).

Hoot and Shoe Makers.

R. K. S. Hoot,
West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.

Cigar Manufacturers.

A. B. Hoot,
South Elm, Caldwell block.

Cabinet Makers and Undertakers.

John A. Patterson,
South Elm, near Depot.
W. E. Collins,
Corner of Seymour and Davis streets.

Contractor in Brick-work.

W. E. Hoot,
East Market, Albright's block.

Contractors in Wood-work.

J. A. Hoot,
East Market, Albright's block.

Confectioners.

J. A. Hoot,
Tate building, corner store.
J. Hoot, Tate building, Jr.,
South Elm.

Dress-Making and Fashions.

Mrs. N. Moore,
South Elm, (see adv.).
Mrs. A. Hoot,
Next door to Times Office.

Dentists.

J. D. Hoot,
1st floor, 1st hand, up stairs, Garrett's building.
F. Hoot,
East Market, Albright's block.

Dry Goods, Grocers and Produce Dealers.

W. E. Hoot,
East Market, Albright's new building.
J. B. Hoot,
Corner East Market and North Elm, Landay corner, (see adv.).

East Market.

W. E. Hoot,
East Market, Albright's new building.
J. B. Hoot,
West Market, opposite Porter & Eckel, (see adv.).

South Elm.

S. C. Hoot,
West Market, opposite Court House.
Jas. Hoot & Sons,
South Elm, near Depot, (see adv.).

South Elm.

C. G. Hoot,
South Elm.
South & Gilbert,
Opposite Southern Hotel.

South Elm.

J. D. Hoot,
East Market street.
S. Hoot,
Corner East Market and Davis streets.

South Elm.

D. B. Hoot,
Corner South Elm and Seymour.
Robert & Moore,
East Market, South Side.

Foundry and Machine Shop.

J. H. Hoot,
Washington st., on the Railroad.

Grocers and Confectioners.

Street & Hoot,
East Market, next Post Office.

General Emigrant Office, for the West and South-West.

Leah Hoot,
Gen'l Southern Agent, B. O. R. R.,
West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.

Guilford Land Agency of North-Carolina.

Jas. B. Greeter, Gen'l Agent,
West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.

Harness-makers.

J. B. Hoot,
East Market st., near Court House.
Jas. E. Hoot,
Corner South Elm and Seymour.

Hatters.

Manassas Hotel, W. H. Hoot, proprietor,
Corner West Market and Greene streets,
(see adv.).
Southern Hotel, Seals & Black, proprietors,
West Market, near Court House.
Flourish & Hoot, J. E. Hoot, proprietor,
East Market, near Court House.

Livery Stables.

W. A. Hoot,
Davis street.

Millinery and Lady's Goods.

Mrs. W. H. Hoot,
East Market, Albright's new building.
Mrs. J. Hoot,
West Market, opposite Court House.

Music and Musical Instruments.

Prof. J. B. Hoot,
South Elm, (see adv.).

Nurses.

W. E. Hoot,
Washington, near Railroad.

Physicians.

A. S. Hoot,
West Market st., (near Times Office).
R. B. Hoot,
West Market, McCune building.
Jas. H. Hoot,
North Elm, opposite Court House.
J. A. Hoot,
Corner West Market and Greene.

Photographers.

Hugh & Yates,
West Market, opposite Court House,
up stairs.

Sewing Machines.

D. H. LaFol,
Sullivan st.

Sign Painting.

J. W. Hoot,
South Elm, Patriot building.

Tailors.

W. L. Foster,
West Market, opposite Southern Hotel.

Tinners.

Jas. E. O'Sullivan,
Corner West Market and Ashe streets.
C. G. Yates,
South Elm.

Tomb-Stones.

Henry G. Hoot,
South Elm.

Watchmakers and Jewellers.

W. E. Hoot,
South Elm, opposite Express Office.
David Scott,
East Market, Albright's block.

Guilford County Officers.

Chairman of the County Court, J. H. Hoot.
Sheriff, Robert M. Stafford.
Clerk of the County Court, Lyndon Swain.
Clerk of the Superior Court, John W. Payne.
Public Register, William C. Steiner.
County Treasurer, Wyatt W. Ragsdale.

U. S. Officials.

Fredrick's Bureau, Capt. Hugo Hillebrandt,
Garrett's building, up stairs.
Assistant Office, Jesse Wheeler,
West Market, near Court House.
Collector's Office, Jas. Crane,
South Elm.
Register in Bankruptcy, Thos. B. Keogh,
Tate building, up stairs.
Bonded Warehouse, D. W. C. Benbow,
South Elm, Benbow's building.

THE LIFE

OF

Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. COLE,

One of the former Editors of "The Times."

Quo diffidit, hoc proclat.

BY WILLIAM SCOTT.

CHAPTER VII.

Maj. COLE's regiment was now fully initiated in the mysteries and perils of war.

"The shout of battle, the barbarian yell, the cry of dominant instruments, the clang of arms, the shout of agony, the groan of death, in one wild uproar and confusion din."

all these were familiar to those heroes as "household words." They had sought and achieved the glory, which dazzles the loftiest minds. All they wanted was refreshment and recuperation, and they would be prepared to go where other and higher glories awaited them. They were now placed in the brigade of W. D. PENDER, a young and accomplished officer, who was made a brigadier after the glorious "seven days" along the Chickahomany, and were ordered forward with the invincible and renowned STONEWALL JACKSON in his march to meet the ill-famed General POPE. Flushed with splendid triumphs, they set forward with cheer and high-bounding hopes. They met the enemy under Gen. POPE at Cedar Creek. The Twenty-Second, under Col. GRAY and Maj. COLE, attacked a Federal regiment, single-handed and completely repulsed it by a charge. It was executed in gallant style. Indeed, on that field, bayonet-charging seemed to be the order of things. Grand and terrible was the spectacle, and the execution won the highest plaudits of the immortal JACKSON. Maj. COLE was wont to say, "that he never saw his regiment, neither before nor afterward, execute its movements and fight so perfectly and so brilliantly."

Col. GRAY fell sick after this battle, and the regiment passed into the hands of Maj. COLE, who was the only field-officer then with it. Nor had he even an adjutant. Shattered and thinned, his regiment moved on with JACKSON around the right wing of the enemy and participated largely in the engagements on the 28th and 29th days of August; and on the 30th, in conjunction with LONGSTREET'S Corps, they consecrated anew the already classic plains of Manassas. Never did troops fight more coolly, or more desperately. The Twenty-Second suffered severely. Maj. COLE, on that day, was ordered to take a portion of the railroad from the enemy. He went promptly and unflinchingly to the accomplishment of this undertaking. Here "Greek met Greek," and the contest was maintained on both sides with unusual stubbornness and invincibility. His men stood and fought like Turks; yet he could not induce them to advance, until, leaping out before them, he cried at the top of his voice: "Forward, follow me!" They, then, forward—followed with surpassing courage and prowess. Truly, it was a field of flying missiles. Bullets were whistling death everywhere and so thickly, that it was wonderful that any escaped. This charge routed the brave and almost invincible enemy and secured to our forces that part of the road. This was a long contest and the day was exceedingly sultry from the continued dryness and the hotness of the season. Thousands fell to the ground overpowered, sun-struck, wounded. Maj. COLE was an athletic man, active and almost untiring; yet, on this occasion, such was the desperation and dreadfulness of the struggle, that he dropped three times from sheer exhaustion and could not, the last time, rise again until he rested and was helped up by some of his men. So soon as he could stand, he raised the huzza and pressed ahead of the foremost. What spirit, what endurance, what chivalry!

September the first was immortalized at Chantilly. Clouds had gathered ere the fight began, and, in the midst of this horrid death-scene, torrents of rain descended and the artillery of Heaven heightened its terror and sublimity. The angels of the better world seemed to be weeping and frowning alternately at the wickedness and barbarity of man. Still, the fight went on. The brave were there on both sides—nothing daunted them; and the good also. Incomprehensible as it is—good men are often ranged on each side in national disputes and give up their lives freely and triumphantly for the cause they have embraced. Next day after this battle, Maj. COLE held this language in one of his letters: "Since I wrote you nine days ago, God has preserved my life through five battles. I hope you will unite with me in gratitude to Him for His great goodness to me. I try to exercise that faith, which enables the righteous to say—'Thy will be done.' My faith, however, is often weak and I have to pray the prayer: 'Lord increase my faith.'"

From this field, his regiment about-faced and moved across the Potomac at Leesburg and on to Frederick City. There they turned straight about and advanced on Harper's Ferry, crossing above, and assisted in its assault and reduction. To reach the place, they marched greatly out of the way; yet such is the necessity and the fortune of war. Do and undo, march and counter-march, flank and retreat, feint here and attack there,—these make up much of the hardest service ever seen by the soldier. His regiment took position on a hill, which looked down upon the town, and was first engaged in the musket fighting. Night falling, Gen. PENDER, who desired to know, ere morning, the exact whereabouts of the United States forces, sent Maj. COLE out single-handed on a reconnaissance. Reaching the enemy's line, he fell upon his knees, and crawled until he was inside and in hearing of the tramp and the challenge of his sentinels. He moved cautiously, almost breathlessly; observed the position, strength and condition of the troops as well as the darkness of the night would permit; and, then, returned softly and safely. His information and views were heard and the counsel of higher officers taken; but Gen. PENDER, confiding in the judgment, knowledge and coolness of this gallant young officer, though the others differed with him, formed his plan of attack and operations in conformity with his suggestions. It succeeded admirably, illustriously. The place was reduced, next morning, and something near twelve thousand men were captured with large stores and arms. The gallant COLE, leading his regiment, was the first to enter the capitulated town. He wore large red English boots outside his pants; a Federal cape around his shoulders rent with three bullet holes made since he had taken it; a light-colored fur-hat; his whiskers were long-grown; his hair, short; his face, badly sun-burnt; but his health was excellent and he bore himself proudly upon his charging and excited steed. His regiment was toil worn, dirty, ragged; had just come out of hard and hot fights; had lost

sleep and fared hardly in consequence of separation from their wagon-train; had marched uninterruptedly for days and nights; but they, too, were exhilarated with the excitement usual upon brilliant success. Before him, his cold grey eye rested upon the fallen foe with stacked arms and in elegant, new and clean apparel. Hanging gracefully upon the hills around was the smoke of the evening's fighting, which had gathered there and intermixed itself with the mists and fogs of the morning. Truly, 'twas a scene for a magnificent painting!

They halted two days here from their terrible labors. How it delighted this young student-officer to pass such respites from his death-work. He loved to have time to rest, to think, to reflect, to revel mid the creations of his own imagination. Alone, far from his friends and his home, he could make a "home-world" of his own,

"..... one that never has sorrowed— Of music, and sunshine, and gold summer air, A home-world, whose foreboding care never has furrowed, And whose cheek of bright beauty shall ever be fair."

Early on Wednesday the 17th of September, with the wandering angel of duty, he set out, he knew not where. Before the long shades of evening were cast, he and his men were on the bloody ground of Sharpsburg. They helped support LEE'S right; fought for several hours; assisted in driving back the force under Gen. BURNSIDE; and slept on that gore-crimsoned field. Next day, they were on picket duty, were shelled fiercely by the enemy and skirmished with him throughout the day. One of COLE's men, who was tired of fighting without eating, murmured out in the hearing of Gen. PENDER, that he had not eaten anything for twenty-four hours. "Well," replied the General, "I haven't eaten anything for forty-eight hours." To which the veteran responded by rolling over, sighing and commencing the loading of his gun again. That, indeed, was soul-trying! Exhausted, hungry, rationless, nothing except the devotion of patriotism and the pride of valor could have sustained their spirits, could have kept them at the post of duty and danger.

Recrossing the Potomac, they were engaged in the sharp and deathful fight at Sheppardstown. His regiment, in conjunction with others, charged the advancing Federals and drove them with immense slaughter into the river; but on the opposite bank the most gallant and withering fire of both artillery and musketry was opened upon the Confederates, so destructive that they would have been utterly destroyed had they not sought shelter and protection in gullies and behind obstructions of different kinds. Lying in a gully and looking upward, Maj. COLE said: "that he could see a blue canvas above him made of the whirling bullets, and the thick dust which was knocked up, at most suffocated the men." Thus the Confederates were held all day; but, at nightfall, they withdrew with comparatively small loss. Like many other of the contests of this war, this engagement was cunningly conceived and shrewdly conducted. The Confederates were in ambush; the Federals, thinking them scampering southward, daringly crossed the river; upon the brows of the hills they were surprised, charged upon, and pell-mell driven backward to gory and watery graves; and, in turn, the troops on the Maryland heights skeddaddled the Confederates to gullies and behind houses and eminences and silenced them until night closed the engagement and relieved each of the parties. Skill, daring and the coolest courage were evinced on both sides. They were, in sooth, foemen worthy each of the other's steel!

PENDER's brigade recruited two weeks at Martinsburg, whence they marched to Bunker's Hill. They went thence, after a short time, and occupied Snicker's Gap in the Blue Ridge where they had some lively skirmishing with the enemy. Maj. COLE's regiment and the other Confederates occupied mountain heights on the Southern and the Federals similar points on the Northern

side of the Shenandoah. 'Twas there that his brother JAMES joined him as the adjutant of the Twenty-Second.—The first night, which the brothers spent together there and in that part of the military service, was one of the loveliest ever beheld. They were picketing on the river and the Major's reserve was on one of the lofty eminences in the rear of his skirmish line. On the opposite side the Federal skirmishers lined the bank of the river and their other forces were scattered widely over the mountains. Fires had been put out, or had broken out, here and there over the entire mountain sides, running brilliantly out in some places and at great length, and widening at others almost down to the margin of the bright river below. On the rocks, cliffs and unfired spots the blue-coated soldiers were moving hither and thither like bees around hives on a hot summer day. Over all the lovely and grand scenes scattered lavishly around the two brothers by the Architect of Nature and richly variegated and beautified by the autumnal frosts, and over the fire-scene just described, a flood of the brightest moon-shine was flung down from a cloudless sky by the Light which rules the hours of darkness. Of itself all this was sublimely imposing; but the fact of portions of the grandest armies of the age being actors in this splendid night-scene heightened and intensified the emotions which thrilled the bosoms of the soldier-brothers. Aye, every thing has its beauty, its enthusiasm, its poetry, even grim-visaged war with all its terrible and horrible realities. Death was staring from either side of the Shenandoah and none knew but that a day might bring forth the bloodiest fighting; yet there, in that place of peril, was such beauty, such grandeur, such sublimity as would charm, enthuse and awe the most imperial human imagination! 'Twas a delightful natural calm after a terrific and horrible war storm! Mid this fascinating scene and by a low-burning reserve-fire, Maj. COLE narrated to his younger brother the story of his soldier-life.—How fit an occasion it was for such a heroic soldier to relate the incidents of his brilliant military career!

GUILFORD CONSERVATIVE ORGANIZATION.

At a meeting of the citizens, on the 22nd February, 1868, the following permanent organization was agreed upon:

Executive Committee.

Peter Adams, Sr.,
David F. Caldwell,
Rev. Calvin H. Wiley,
Dr. Nereus Mendenhall,
Samuel H. Rankin, Jr.

District Concessors.

No. 1. W. P. Heath, Abner Apple
2. H. C. Dick, E. L. Smith,
3. Dr. W. A. Coble, Peter Smith,
4. John A. Mcbane, Isaac Thacker, Ed. Hudson,
5. N. P. Rankin, James S. Stuart,
6. James Thom, Paul Coble,
7. James Davis, John G. Pearson, Jno. Harris,
Town, 8. Wm. D. Wharton, James Ward, J. B. Greter, J. C. Cannon,
9. S. B. Glenn, Jos. D. McCulloch, Addison Ross,
10. J. M. Reid, William E. Bevil,
Town 11. Emsley Armfield, Jas. W. Albright, D. E. Albright,
12. W. L. Kirkman, J. B. Freeman,
13. S. A. Powell, Charles Wilson,
14. Mansfield Dean, Thomas E. Cooke,
15. J. H. Johnston, S. H. Thomas,
16. W. W. King, J. N. Nelson, W. O. Donnell,
17. C. J. Wheeler, J. A. Davis, Dr. Sapp,
18. W. F. Bowman, A. V. Sullivan, R. F. Sechrist.

THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter any election authorized by the act passed March 23, 1867, entitled "An act supplementary to an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration," shall be decided by a majority of the votes actually cast; and at the election in which the question of the adoption or rejection of any Constitution is submitted, any person duly registered in the State may vote in the election district where he offers to, when he has resided therein for ten days next preceding such election, upon presentation of his certificate of registration, his affidavit, or other satisfactory evidence under such regulations as the district commanders may prescribe.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted That the Constitutional Convention of any of the States mentioned in the act to which this is amendatory may provide, that at the time of voting upon the ratification of the Constitution the registered voters may vote also for members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and for all elective officers provided for by the said Constitution; and the same election officers who shall make the return of the votes cast on the ratification or rejection of the Constitution shall enumerate and certify the votes cast for members of Congress.

[The above has passed both Houses, and is now awaiting a veto.]

New Registration.—The Wilmington Journal calls attention to the important fact that, according to the requirements of the Reconstruction Acts, the registration lists must be opened for revision, for the space of three days, fourteen days prior to any election under those Acts. Due notice of the time and place must be given. Let the County Committees see to it, in time that every man, who has not heretofore registered, shall be prepared to do so, at the proper time, and, also, that all young men, who shall have attained their majority, since the last registration, shall likewise be ready to register.

"SAILED."

BY FREDERICK VIVANT.

From my window I see, down the bay,
A ship sailing out to the sea—
And my heart aches with other hearts aching to-day,
And I sigh for the loved that are sailing away,
Who may never more come back to me.

There were people in crowds on the piers;
There were friends to friends breathing farewell,
There were stout-hearted men and pale women in tears,
Some parting for ever, and some for long years—
There were sorrows that tongue cannot tell.

There were hands grasped convulsively there,
And handkerchiefs waved in the breeze;
In the vessel's broad wake followed many a prayer,
As she floated along like a bird in the air,
On her way to the perilous seas.

O ship! I have ventured in thee,
Not of spices, fine linen, or wine;
Thou art freighted with treasures more precious to me,
Than the wealth that lies down in the depths of the sea—
Loving hearts that have throbbled close to mine.

By the fast-fading light of the day
I can see thee recede from the shore;
And I fancy thy tall masts are ghosts, gaunt and gray,
And thy black hull a hearse that is bearing away
The forms of the loved "gone before."

Thou art bound to a far distant main,
And oft from thy course may'st be driven;
Peradventure the harbor thou never wilt gain,
But thy sailing will not be entirely vain,
If thy treasures but reach the port—Heaven.

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THE TIMES.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

THURSDAY, March 12, 1868.

CONTRIBUTIONS.—Our columns are open to communications of general or local interest. Nothing personal admitted. No communication received unless accompanied by a responsible name.

THE TIMES FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

As we wish to do all in our power to advance the interest of the Conservative cause, we have concluded to offer the Times for three months at following rates:

Clubs of ten \$4 in advance.
" twenty 7.50

Every Conservative will please act as agent, and send on clubs as rapidly as possible, for if we expect to defeat the Black Republican League nominations, we must work.

CONSERVATIVE STATE EXECUTIVE TICKET.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

COL. EDWARD D. HALL,
OF NEW HANOVER.

For Secretary of State, Robert W. Best, of Greene.

For Treasurer, Kemp P. Battle, of Wake.

For Auditor, S. W. Bargain, of Buncombe.

For Superintendent of Public Works, Samuel F. Patterson, of Caldwell.

For Supt. of Public Instruction, Rev. Braxton Craven, of Randolph.

For Attorney General, Sion H. Rogers, of Wake.

Conservative State Judicial Ticket.

Supreme Court Judges.—Richmond M. Pearson, of Yadkin.
William B. Battle, of Orange.
Edwin G. Reade, of Person.
Mathias E. Manly, of Craven.
A. S. Merrimon, of Buncombe.

[The two last, if the number of Judges, as proposed, is increased to five.]

Superior Court.—1st District, David A. Barnes, of Hertford.

2nd District, Edward J. Warren, of Beaufort.

3rd District, George V. Strong, of Wayne.

4th District, William S. Devane, of New Hanover.

5th District, R. D. Buxton, of Cumberland.

6th District, R. B. Gilliam, of Granville.

7th District, Thomas Rufin, Jr., of Alamance.

8th District, Francis E. Shober, of Rowan.

9th District, William M. Shipp, of Lincoln.

10th District, Anderson Mitchell, of Iredell.

11th District, John L. Bailey, of Buncombe.

12th District, A. T. Davidson, of Macon.

NOMINATING CONVENTION.

Delegates from the counties of Guilford, Davidson, Randolph, Alamance, Caswell, Rockingham, Stokes, Forsythe and Surry, composing the Fifth Congressional District, are requested to meet in Convention in Greensboro, on Wednesday the 25th inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress from said District.

LEVI M. SCOTT, Com.
FRANK C. ROBINSON, Secy.
March 10th, 1868.

GOV. VANCE DECLINES.—We give below, the letter from the Governor, declining to run for the office of Governor on the Conservative ticket. This is a source of much regret to the good men of the entire State, for no other name could send that thrill of joy and enthusiasm throughout the entire State. He is with us and of us, and desires no other fate than ours; yet we believe he has done right in withdrawing from the canvass.

This week we have no name at our mast-head, as the standard bearer of the great, growing and ever-to-be triumphant, *White Man's Party*; but, next week, the place will be filled by some man worthy of the cause and entitled to our support.

Friends, be not dismayed! Let Holden and his staff of scavengers canvass the State and hold "mass meetings" to their heart's content. When the time to vote comes, we—the white men of the country—will be there! Work, organize, stir up the people to the importance of the hour, and all will yet be well with us. Some of the issues are:

Shall white men or negroes rule North Carolina?

Shall marriages between whites and blacks be allowed?

Shall the poor white children grow up in ignorance or be taught by Yankees in negro schools?

Shall white men muster in the militia under negro officers?

The Executive Committee will meet on the 14th, to supply the vacancy on the ticket. Our friends throughout the State are assured, that the Committee will make such an appointment as will be entirely satisfactory to the Conservatives, and will ensure success:

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 6, '68.
R. C. Badger, Esq., Secretary Conservative Executive Committee, Raleigh, N. C.

MY DEAR SIR:—Your letter informing me of my unanimous nomination for the office of Governor of North Carolina, by the Executive Committee of the Conservative party, was not received until my return on yesterday from Cleveland court. I answer at the earliest possible moment.

I am confident that no higher compliment has been or will be paid me, than this request, so unanimously made, for me to bear the banner of the free white men of my native State in this great and eventful struggle for the rights and liberties of our race, for constitutional government and for Christian civilization. As I ask no other fate than theirs, so I could desire no greater honor than to lead them, whether the pathway of our destiny should point to a speedy and a happy triumph, or, in the good providence of God, still further into the valley of humiliation and suffering. But, after mature reflection, I feel compelled, both by public and private considerations, reluctantly to decline the nomination.

I trust, therefore, that the Executive Committee will promptly select another of the many very worthy sons of North Carolina to bear her banner and uphold her fortunes, and I promise him my most hearty and zealous support. Congratulating the Committee and the State upon the many evidences which are to be seen everywhere, of a great uprising of our people, so surely indicative of approaching victory, and urging every man to his duty, as I shall endeavor to do mine, and thanking both the Executive Committee and yourselves, as well for the high honor done me as for the manner in which a knowledge of it was conveyed to me, I am,

My dear sir, most truly yours,

ZEBULON B. VANCE.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The Washington Star, of 7th, says: "Gen. Lorenzo Thomas will hereafter attend the Cabinet meetings as Secretary of War, *ad interim*, and business will be transacted through him by the President."

The decision in the McCord case is expected in about two weeks.

On the 9th the U. S. Supreme Court had under consideration the following case:

The Alliance Insurance Company, at Boston, insured the ship Marshall against seizure for \$8,000. She was captured, near New Orleans. The Underwriters resisted payment, on the ground that the seizure was illegal. The Massachusetts Court sustained the plea. The case came here on appeal.

The Supreme Court have confirmed the decision, holding that there was, at the time of capture, a *de facto* Government in the South, but the effort to draw off the eleven States from their allegiance, and at setting up a new Government, was illegal, *those States being constitutionally in the Union*—Chase and Swayne dissented.

On the 10th, Samuel Strong was arrested at Washington, on a requisition of the Governor of Virginia, as a fugitive from justice. Judge Fisher, before whom he was brought on a *habeas corpus*, after a short discussion, decided to release the prisoner, because Virginia is not a State in the Union.

BURNED TO DEATH.—We learn from Danville Times, that Isaiah Atkins, aged about 80 years, was burned to death in the woods, near Rufin Station last week.

Daily Rough Notes, Goldsboro, J. A. Bonitz, publisher. Price \$6. First number of revised series just to hand. Conservative in politics.

Gen. Canby has confirmed the appointment of Judge Cilly. He held court this week at Hillsboro, and has appointed Hon. John Kerr solicitor.

Mr. Jacob McCotter, of Greene county, was murdered, on Wednesday last, near Little Swift Creek.

On Saturday night the post office at South Gaston was broken in, the money and the postmaster's clothes stolen.

Both parties claim the election in New Hampshire.

Cotton sold for 25¢ in New York on the 10th. At Charleston for 26¢.

Where is "Land we Love" for March?

THE HOLDEN PROGRAMME.

The Holden party seems desirous to ride into power at the sacrifice of the peace and welfare of the entire State. We caution the Conservatives to be mild, and not allow this midnight gang of revengeful blood-suckers to lead them into rows of a political nature. Now is no time to stir up strife.

To show the designs of the arch traitor, W. W. Holden, we copy from the Carolinian an article on an attempt to create a row in Raleigh last week:

"Just at the close of the county meeting of the white men of Wake, held at the Court House in this city, on yesterday, an attempt was made by Jos. W. Holden, one of the Radical nominees for the Legislature, to create a disturbance by denouncing Col. J. P. H. Russ, for remarks made by the latter, during a speech he delivered on the floor some hour or more previous. He was, however, summarily ejected from the hall.

W. W. Holden, the Radical nominee for Governor, attended by a gang of negroes and their pale-faced brethren, also attempted, about the same time, to intimidate the meeting by collecting before the door of the Court House, and using offensive and threatening language.

In the name of law and order, and the peace and quiet of this community, we solemnly protest against this palpable attempt to incite violence and bloodshed. No man, having the good of his fellow-citizens and the well-being of the community in which he lives, at heart, would be guilty of such outrages. There is not one particle of justification for it. We hold that no man who wishes satisfaction of another, for any cause, will attempt to seek it in a public assembly. If such a course is attempted, it proves the fact that no satisfactory solution of the controversy is anticipated, for it is to be presumed that there are always peace-makers in every crowd who would refuse to allow a breach of the peace. If a feud exists, and one of the parties require or is anxious to obtain satisfaction, there are a thousand opportunities for him to obtain it—in the street or on the field. Therefore we look on this assault as an insult offered to a public meeting, and a premeditated attempt to create a row and bloodshed.

We tell these stirrers up of strife and inciters of mob law, that they are treading on dangerous ground. The people will not quietly allow such outrages to be off repeated. Let a war of classes or races once begin—let scenes of bloodshed and strife be once inaugurated, and they who commence it will have most cause to regret it. They who sow the wind will reap the whirlwind. But it can be averted. Let the lovers of peace, both white and black, frown down and rebuke these efforts to establish mob law, and all will yet be well.

With personal matters between man and man, neither we, nor the public, have anything to do, but an attempt to gag and intimidate public assemblies will not be tolerated.

Disturbance in Hampton.—We learn that as the deputy Sheriff of Elizabeth City county was about to seize on a boat lying near Hampton, for taxes, he was resisted by the owner of the boat a negro man, whereupon the officer drew his pistol and fired, doing no damage. This created quite a disturbance amongst the negroes of the town; but the negro man was finally arrested and lodged in jail. This took place on Tuesday of this week.

On Wednesday the negroes of the neighborhood rallied, went to the jail and released the man. What has been done since about this lawless proceeding we have not learned.

We trust to see the supremacy of the law vindicated.—Norfolk Journal.

The following young gentlemen from this State recently graduated at the Washington University School of Medicine in Baltimore, viz: W. S. Anderson, R. V. Cowan, E. A. Hall, A. G. Jones, W. W. Latham, J. L. Laxton, J. E. Matthews, D. T. Millard, T. M. Parks, W. P. Parks, C. M. Payne, J. D. Perry, W. E. Richardson, R. T. Saunders, V. N. Seawell, J. W. Shuford, S. P. Sparrow, Josephus Turner, S. P. Waldo, E. J. Williams and R. E. Walker.

The jail in Warrenton was burned on Wednesday morning. The fire is supposed to be the result of an attempt upon the part of some one outside, to burn a way for the prisoners to escape. There were nine prisoners confined in it, who were gotten out with much difficulty. But for the unusual stillness of the night, great damage to the town would necessarily have resulted.

A Tea Strike.—The Philadelphia Age throws the following "bomb" into the Radical camp:

"The month of March will exhibit two wonderful events—the trial of Jefferson Davis for insisting that the Southern States were out of the Union, and the trial of Andrew Johnson for insisting that they are in the Union."

The Register favors the running of I. G. Lash as an independent Republican candidate for Governor.

San Jose, California, has gone into the silk culture, with a company having a capital of \$100,000.

It is said that the real hair powder of the day of Louis XV is coming into use again.

CONGRESSIONAL.

March 4, 1868.

Senate.—Decided to adhere to its rules, notwithstanding Judge Chase objects. The Judge says:

"That when the Senate sits for the impeachment trial, it sits unquestionably as a Court. The Senate must necessarily receive notice of intention to impeach from the House, but the organization of the Senate into a Court should precede actual announcement of impeachment, on the part of the House, and articles of impeachment should only be presented to the Court of impeachment. No summons or other process should issue, except from the organized Court, and the rules of the Court should be formed only by the Court itself."

Chase finds himself unable to come to any other conclusion than the above, but adds:

"I am informed that the Senate has proceeded upon other views, and it is not my purpose to contest what its superior wisdom has directed."

House.—Carried over to Senate the impeachment managers.

5th.—Chief Justice Chase appeared before the Senate, took the necessary oath, and administered the oath to Senators, and announced the Court of Impeachment organized. President Johnson objected to Wade's being one of the Court as he was intended.

6th.—The organization of the Court was announced as complete, and a summons was issued to the President, returnable to Friday, the 13th, to which day the Court adjourned.

7th.—Senate.—Sumner presented a petition from certain citizens of North Carolina, asking the removal of John Pool's political disabilities. Referred to the Judiciary.

There are Tenure-of-office complications connected with the Idaho Governorship, which were discussed and finally laid on the table.

Pension appropriations were discussed at great length. Adjourned.

House.—The session was devoted entirely to debate.

9. House.—A bill was introduced to reduce the navy expenses and extend the bounty act.

A resolution that the next generation should pay the debt, and that Congress should pay the loyal Southern and Northern citizens, alike, for subsistence, &c.

The Judiciary Committee was directed to enquire as to the status of Texas, relative to the transfer of certain powers when Texas changed its form of Government, and as to the validity of her acts during the rebellion.

Grant was called on for the Alabama returns.

The Senate's amendment to the bill covering the proceeds of captured and abandoned property into the Treasury was adopted. It goes to the President.

Senate.—A memorial from one hundred and fifty Carolina and Georgia negroes, stating their ability, and willingness to work for \$60 per year, but they are such victims of persecution, that they desire \$100 each, to go to Liberia! Referred to the Judiciary.

Gen. Vickers' credentials were presented. Sumner moved a reference to the Judiciary Committee, because Maryland negroes did not vote—thereby the Maryland government is not Republican.

Mr. Conness said that, under Sumners plea, *free New England States* and Wisconsin would have to carry on the Government.

The motion was withdrawn and Vickers seated.

10th.—House.—A bill was introduced admitting Alabama in the Union upon certain conditions—the adoption of Article 14 of the Constitution of the U. S., and "that the right of suffrage of citizens of the United States shall never be denied or abridged in said State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and Congress shall have power to repeal any act of said State Legislature, in violation or in derogation of the provisions of this act."

The Senate passed the Consular Appropriation Bill.

Warlike Preparation by Russia.

The Bankers Gazette of St. Petersburg, announces that in the great armory of Toulou great activity prevails at this moment. The establishment has already prepared fifteen thousand needle-guns, and hopes are entertained that one hundred thousand will be furnished before the end of the year. These muskets, it is stated leave nothing to be desired; a soldier can fire seventeen shots a minute if the cartridges are placed on a table beside him and nine when he has to take them from his cartouche-box.

The Jewelry store of Lemuel Lynch, of Hillsboro, was robbed of \$500 worth of goods, on the night of the 27th ult. His son, who slept in the store, was placed under the influence of some powerful drug, while the thieves rifled the store.

A Murderer Hanged by a Mob.—Nashville, March 4.—Walker, the murderer of John Beckwell, was the second time taken from the Columbia jail, on Tuesday night, by a mob, who gave him a few minutes for a confession, and then hanged him. He admitted that he committed the murder.

The telegraph announced the adoption by the S. C. Convention of an ordinance compelling all who vote for the Constitution to support the regular nominees of the party!!

CONVENTION.

March 4.—Mr. Holt introduced several resolutions in regard to the complexity of W. W. Holden in the assassination of Abe Lincoln; but was not allowed to read them. Report of Committee on Finance was read and some sections adopted. An ordinance to amend the charter of the Chatham railroad was introduced.

5th.—The seat of Mr. Williams, Conservative, from Sampson, was vacated and turned over to Mr. L. D. Hall, radical, by counting illegal votes. Four negroes, Mr. Welker and several other radicals voted against this outrage.

The report of committee on towns and cities was adopted by a party vote, 83 to 10. The sheriff of Orange was relieved of a fine of \$1,000, for non-compliance with return law.

March 6.—A report from Judiciary Committee, covering an ordinance protecting the rights of former slaves who had purchased property was passed.

Mr. Tourgee, a report from the Committee on Internal Improvements, favorable to an ordinance incorporating a branch of the Dan River Railroad, which was accepted and adopted.

Mr. Hodnett called up the report of the select committee appointed to memorialize Congress for a reduction of the tax on tobacco, and liquors distilled from fruits. The report was read and adopted.

Several sections of the educational report were adopted, and every effort to make the schools for white and black separate was voted down.

The Homestead Bill passed its final reading. Vote 63 to 18.

7th.—By Mr. Ruffin: A resolution in regard to a Mechanic's Lien Law; which was referred without reading.

By Mr. Turner: A resolution in favor of a reduction of the tax on spirits of turpentine. Referred.

By Mr. Tourgee: A resolution empowering the Committee on Arrangement and Revision to procure parchment for the purpose of having the Constitution presented for the signature of the delegates. The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted.

W. W. Holden & Son were elected printers. The report on town, &c., was adopted. The Finance report was taken up.

The following is the amendment, as adopted, viz:

Section 4. Until the bonds of the State shall be paid, the General Assembly shall have no power to contract any new debt or pecuniary obligation in behalf of the State, except to supply a casual deficit or for suppressing invasion or insurrection, unless it shall in the same bill levy a special tax to pay the interest annually.

And the General Assembly shall have no power to give or lend the credit of the State in aid of any person, association or corporation, except to aid in the completion of such railroads and other works of internal improvement as may be unfinished at the adoption of the Constitution, and in which the State has a direct or pecuniary interest, unless the State be submitted to a direct vote of the people of the State, and be approved by a majority of those who shall vote thereon.

Sections 6, 7 and 8 were next adopted.

The report of the committee on Punishments, &c., passed its second reading.

9th.—The North Western N. C. Railroad passed its final reading. We understand it is located at Salem, with both ends loose, and that some State aid is pledged. An ordinance recommending the drainage of Mattamuskeet Lake was adopted. The report on Education was adopted on its final reading.

Suffrage and Eligibility to office came up Chandler's Substitute, disfranchising a large class of our best men was voted down; but Mr. Welker voted for it. Tourgee didn't vote. (He dodged, we suppose, as he expects to be a candidate.) The section as reported then passed its second reading. The Judiciary report passed second reading.

10th.—Several sections of the Judiciary report were adopted. The report of committee on Punishments passed its third reading by a party vote.

NEW WHISKY REGULATION.—The following new regulation has recently been published, which we copy for the interest of parties concerned:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1868.

Information having been from time to time received at the office to the effect that distillation of spirits has been allowed in distilleries which were at the time in the custody of the United States Marshal, through connivance of the person employed by the Marshal as keeper, it is hereby ordered that in all cases where a Marshal takes possession of a distillery by virtue of a process issued for violation of the internal revenue laws he shall immediately cause the head of the still to be taken off, or the machinery to be disconnected in such manner as to render it impossible for the distillery to be carried on. The expenses arising out of compliance with this order should be returned by the Marshal as part of his disbursements in the cause.

It is further ordered that whenever any premise are held in custody by the Marshal under process issued for violation of the internal revenue laws admission to such premises shall be at all times permitted for any internal revenue officer who would be entitled to admission were the same not in custody of the Marshal.

N. C. Conservative Organization.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. Thomas Bragg, Chairman; R. C. Badger, Secretary.

First District.—Hon. W. N. H. Smith, William A. Moore, Mills H. Eare.

Second District.—H. R. Bryan, Geo. V. Strong, T. S. Kenan.

Third District.—Hon. George Howard, J. J. Davis, M. W. Hanson.

Fourth District.—Hon. J. M. Leach, Livingston Brown, James T. Morehead, Jr.

Fifth District.—Col. E. D. Hall, A. McLean, Hon. Thomas S. Ashe.

Sixth District.—R. F. Armfield, W. M. Robbins, Hon. J. H. Wilson.

Seventh District.—Plato Durham, A. C. Avery, M. L. McCorkle.

Eighth District.—R. M. Stokes, Cassing Guider, W. L. Love.

Resident Committee at Raleigh.—Hon. A. S. Merrimon, Hon. Daniel G. Fowle, Gen. W. R. Cox, Seaton Gales, J. P. H. Russ, Moses A. Bledsoe.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

State Organization.

A State Committee, to consist of a Chairman and thirty members,—six of whom shall reside in Raleigh, and three in each judicial district—to be appointed by the State Convention.

The Committee shall have power to maintain its organization, by filling vacancies, &c., and shall take charge of all matters relating to organization, registration, &c., and a proper canvass of the State.

District Organization.

The members of the State Committee in each judicial district shall constitute a district committee for their respective districts and shall appoint a Chairman, and shall take charge of all matters relating to county organization, &c., in their respective districts; and shall report all matters relating thereto, to the Chairman of the State Committee.

County Organization.

It is recommended that each County, by popular meetings or through the medium of existing organizations, appoint a County Committee, to consist of at least two persons from each Captain's District, within its limits.

The County Committee shall take charge of all matters of registration, local organization, &c., within the County, and is requested to make monthly reports to the Chairman of the District Committee, and, when necessary, to inform him of such local matters as may require the attention of the District Committee.

It is further recommended that each County Committee cause to be enrolled the names of all the registered voters in each County, who are willing to act and vote with this organization;—no man to be thus enrolled without his express consent; and also, that they cause to be enrolled on a separate list the names of all those who are entitled to register, but who have not done so, and that they use every exertion to secure their registration and active cooperation.

The following supplemental Resolution, offered by Col. Hoke, was also adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the President of the Convention appoint five or more persons in each county, to make a thorough canvass of the State, and disseminate proper political information.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The Conservative people of North Carolina, having, by their delegates, assembled in convention at Raleigh, on the 4th of February, 1868, to consider the present anomalous condition of the State, and of the country, and to consult together upon the grievances, which now afflict and threaten them, and the course of action proper to be adopted in the trying circumstances which surround them, do resolve and declare:

1. Our unshaken devotion to the principles of Constitutional liberty and social equality, to the government of the United States, as set forth in the Federal Constitution. That we sincerely and in good faith accept the legitimate and legal results of the late war, and do hereby reiterate our oft repeated declaration, that we most heartily desire peace and concord with our sister States, and with the entire people of the United States.

2. Resolved, That regarding the Constitution of the United States as the source of all power in the administration of the government, and that the powers of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments are equal and co-ordinate, so defined by that instrument, we do respectfully and solemnly protest against the enforcement upon our people of the Reconstruction Acts and policy of Congress, as unconstitutional, unwise and destructive to society, and violative of that great principle of American politics, that each State shall have the exclusive control of its own internal affairs.

3. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Convention, that the great and all-absorbing issue, now soon to be presented to the people of the State, is negro suffrage and negro equality, if not supremacy, and whether hereafter in North Carolina and the South, the white man is to be placed politically, and as a consequence, socially, upon a footing of equality with the negro, and, in many localities, subject to his government as a superior. That we are utterly opposed to such changes in our government and in our social relations, and that we do hereby earnestly recommend to the people of the State to manifestly meet the issue now attempted to be forced upon them, and to use every proper measure within their power to avert the impending mischief.

4. Resolved, That while we are unalterably opposed to political and social equality, we do not black men, we yet have no unjust prejudices against that race; that we are determined, by just laws, to protect them fully in all their civil rights, and to confer upon them all privileges which can be done consistently with the safety and welfare of both races.

5. Resolved, That the distressed and impoverished condition of our people earnestly demands the speediest and wisest measures of relief that the Legislature can devise.

6. Resolved, That this Convention recognizes, with feelings of gratitude and patriotic efforts, the efforts of the President of the United States to restore the Union and harmony and good will among the American people.

7. Resolved, That this Convention regards the Supreme Court of the United States as the legitimate exponent of the Constitution, and believes that its rights and powers in that respect, should be preserved intact, as established by law in the earlier and better days of the Republic, and that any serious impairment thereof, by legislation or otherwise, will be destructive to the best interests of the country, and dangerous to the liberties of that people.

8. Resolved, That despoiling of any restoration of the Southern States under the conduct of that organization which now controls the proceedings of Congress, waiving all former party feeling and prejudice, this convention does most unhesitatingly recommend and invite the hearty cooperation of all the good people of North Carolina with the Democratic and Conservative men of the North and West, who are now nobly struggling for the maintenance of the Constitution of the United States and the restoration of the Southern States to their rights in the Union on the solid foundation of harmony and peace.

9. Resolved, That this Convention elect four delegates and four alternates, for the State at large, to represent the Conservative people of North Carolina in the next Democratic National Convention, and that it recommend to the Conservative people of the several Congressional Districts, to appoint delegates at an early day to represent them in said Convention.

10. Resolved, That when an election shall be ordered for the ratification of a new State Constitution, the Executive committee for the State, which has been appointed by this convention, be instructed if the time shall be sufficient, to call a convention of the conservative people of the State, to put in nomination candidates for the various state offices whose election shall then be ordered; and if there shall not be sufficient time to call said convention, to put in nomination, should conservative men for said offices.

The Farmer's Column.

How to MAKE MONEY THESE HARD TIMES WITHOUT MUCH LABOR OR EXPENSE.

(Continued from last week.)
Messrs. Editors:—I beg leave to lay before your readers, in this issue of your paper, a short history of Grape Growing in the Eastern part of our State, from the pen of Dr. Sidney Weller, of Brinkleyville, Halifax Co., N. C. Some years ago, in writing to De Bow's Commercial Review, he says:

North Carolina is ahead of all her sister States in the Wine product, by some thousands of gallons, according to the agricultural census of 1840; and, as far as I know, my Vineyard is the largest in this State, and, I suppose in the South, and perhaps the most productive; since, besides entertaining hundreds of visitors, and disposing of quantities of Grapes carried away, I made, last vintage, forty barrels of wine. My increase of product has been, annually, for a few years past, about ten barrels. Of our native Scuppernon, the Grape for the South, I make wines that readily bring me, in different markets, from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per gallon, according to quality. Encouraged by patronage, I have, for years past, cultivated the choicest varieties, (selected from all parts of our country,) in the Nursery to be well rooted, and ready for market; and more of the Scuppernon than any other variety, not only as the best Southern Grape, all things considered, but that it cannot be propagated successfully, by cuttings, but by layers, or grafting. I started with a pretty large number of Scuppernon and other native cuttings—of the Scuppernon mostly. The cuttings of this grape all put out in the Spring, but as usual with them, they all died in the Summer. It is best for the American Vintner to start his vineyard with well rooted vines, reared in the Nursery, from cuttings, or from layers.

Dr. Weller is of the opinion "that while American vineyards far exceed European in yield, yet they fall short in strength of the juice yielded, and therefore corresponding keeping ingredients must be used." He is in the habit of adding a plenty of sugar, or brandy, or both, with these ingredients. I differ with Dr. Weller as to the strength of American Grape Juice and can assure our people that the best of good pure wine can be made without the least portion of spirits being added. This is the kind of wine we want; we don't intend to make people drunk with the wine we make. The pure juice of the Grape unadulterated with Alcohol is the sort of wine St. Paul advised Timothy to take for his stomach's sake, and his other intimacies; and I verily believe this is the kind Our Saviour made at the marriage in Cana of Galilee; and this is the kind of wine the Church should use at the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. We are much to blame as a people and as a Church for the use of the poisoned nostrums imposed on us by the Wine speculators of New York city. The pure wine that is sent to us from Europe is heavily drugged before we get it. Then let us raise our own Grapes and make our own wine, or have it made by honest manufacturers among us.

Your obedient servant,
C. W. WESTBROOK.

From the Sentinel.

CLOVER AND GRASSES.

First, then, as to the character of the soil. Red clover, like other grasses, grows best on good soil, but will flourish better on poor soil than most other varieties. Any soil that produces wheat will produce clover, but it like every thing else in the vegetable kingdom, does best in those soils which are peculiarly adapted to its growth. I have found it to succeed better on strong upland clay soils than any other. Low marshy or wet lands do not suit it. The proper time for sowing the seed in this climate is the latter part of February or the early part of March—though it will do very well any time in March, and should invariably be sown with oats or some other protecting crop. Young clover, when it first emerges from the soil, is exceedingly tender and needs something to protect it a few months from the effect of the summer's sun. If it is designed for mowing, it will require a bushel of seed for about eight acres of ground, but if intended for pasturage alone, a bushel will sow ten acres thick enough. The ground should be well prepared—as thoroughly pulverized as possible and free from clods. The oats must first be sown and either plowed in with narrow plows or harrowed in as may be deemed best, so that the surface is left comparatively smooth. The clo-

verseed should then be sown and brushed in with a tolerably heavy brush, well selected for that purpose, and prepared so that it will not drag the seed up into lumps or bunches. The mode of sowing is somewhat various, but that which I have used for many years, and which I esteem the best, I obtained from an essay of the late Edmund Ruffin, of Virginia, who was perhaps, unsurpassed in the United States as a practical agriculturalist. It is as follows: Have any number of small paddles made that may be desired, according to the number of sowers. They should be, say eight or nine inches long, beside the handle, and five or six inches wide, with a smooth surface. Let each sower provide himself with a common cloth apron and tie it on in the usual way; then gathering up the front part of the apron in the left hand and taking the paddle also in the same hand, having as much seed deposited in the apron as may be necessary to sow a round, he is equipped for the operation. The first step on proceeding to the field is to arrange a set of guide stakes, or otherwise slightly mark off the ground, so that each sower will sow a land about six feet in width. It is best to begin on a straight side of the field, (if there be a straight one to it,) or otherwise arrange so that the lines traversed by the sowers will be straight as possible,—this will ensure greater uniformity and evenness in the casting of the seed. Having made these preliminary arrangements, let the first sower or leader take his position three feet from the outer edge of the ground, with his apron gathered up and his paddle in his left hand as above described, the latter being held nearly level, or with the front end slightly inclined downward the next sower will take position six feet from the first, and so on to any number that may be required,—the first sower acting as file leader, governs the movements of all the others. Then taking up with the right hand as much seed as can conveniently be held between the thumb and two fingers, and moving off like a platoon of soldiers, it is dashed at every other step, with considerable force, on the central part of the paddle, and from whence it is scattered in all directions. Care must be taken by the sowers to keep their respective distances, as on this will depend the regularity with which the seed is distributed. Any number of sowers may be employed, and a little experience with proper care will soon enable them to perform the work with great uniformity.

When the crop of oats is cut and removed, nothing should be permitted to run upon the ground until some time in the fall, when it may be pastured by calves or other young cattle until frost appears. In the following Spring, say from the 1st to the 15th, of April, or as soon as the clover has grown sufficiently to cover the ground pretty well, plaster of paris should be sown broadcast upon it at the rate of not less than 80 to a 100 lbs. per acre—more would be better, but I have found this quantity, if it be mixed with an equal quantity of leached ashes to answer very well. Combining the plaster with ashes makes it more easily and evenly sown, as it does not so much fly off. In sowing the plaster it is important to select a calm morning and if it be a little damp or the atmosphere heavy, all the better. Care should be taken to leave no strips or spots unsown. I may premise here that plaster of paris does not act equally as well on all soils, or rather upon clover growing in all varieties of soil, and in order to test its efficacy, it would be well to leave a strip 'thru' the field without its application.—Plaster of paris prepared for agricultural purposes can be obtained readily in Baltimore at \$15 to \$18 per ton, from Messrs. E. Whitman & Sons, or any one of the Agricultural houses in that city.

In regard to the proper time for cutting clover, it depends on the use to be made of it. If it is designed for soiling milk cows or horses or feeding to hogs, it may be cut as soon as the bloom appears, but if intended for hay it should not be cut until about one half the heads are turned brown.—When cut it should be left in the swath for half a day if the weather is clear, and a longer time if not fair.—As soon as the upper surface of the hay is cured, which will generally be the case in the time above mentioned, it should be turned over carefully

with forks, without spreading more than is unavoidable, when it should remain another half day. If the weather be favorable, it may then be raked into winrows and hauled to the barn or other place prepared for securing it. It does not answer well to stack it like most other kinds of hay as the want of compactness in its character prevents it from turning the rain. Should necessity require, however, it will do tolerable well if the stacks are built with the sides as straight as possible until within a few feet of the top, and then putting on a heavy topping of straw. I may remark, in this connection, that clover hay is more easily damaged by rain in curing than most other kinds, but if the weather be favorable it is rather more easily cured.

I have said nothing about the value of clover as a green manure, or as a means of improving the soil, as this communication is already much longer than I had intended. Suffice it to say, however, that as a vegetable manure for plowing under, and particularly as a preparation for a wheat crop, I regard it as superior to anything else. It is best always to succeed clover with wheat, as there is at times a difficulty in getting a good stand of corn after it, owing to the increased quantity of worms produced, from some cause which I have been unable to discover.

CALDWELL.

Wit and Wisdom.

Who's who in county Kerry? The O'Donno-who.

Not found among Stanton's virtues—resignation.—Exchange.

There is no dungeon so dark and dismal as the mean man's mind.

"Very good, but too pointed," as the fish said when he swallowed the bait.

Why is a beggar like a lawyer?—He pleads.

Hear not ill of a friend, nor speak any of an enemy.

The ghost of a turkey—when he's a goldblin'!

Artemus Ward said that the man who wrote "I'm saddest when I sing," was a fool to sing much.

Why is a newspaper like a wife? Because every man ought to have one of his own.

The ladies say the new cocoanut water-fall is just the thing to wear with a gourd dress.

Jenny can't guess why a lady's hoops which make her look fat, should be called cincholas.

Connubial Poetry.—By a married man, whose better half is a long time putting her things on:

"Hope springs eternal in the husband's breast, Wives never are, but always to be dressed."

An afflicted husband was returning from the funeral of his wife, when a friend asked him how he was:

"Well," said he pathetically, "I think I feel the better for that little walk."

An Irishman, a short time in this country, was eating boiled green corn. After eating off all the corn, he passed the cob back to the lady who sat at the head of the table, saying:

"Would you please be so kind as to put some more beans on the shlick."

"Well, Jim, how did you make it down South?" "First-rate; made plenty of money." "What did you do with it?" "Laid it out in houses and lots." "Where?" "Every place I have been where there were any." "What kind of houses and lots?" "Coffee houses and lots of whisky."

A little girl seeking celestial information, asked her mother: "Have angels wings?" The unsuspecting mamma, full of memories of pictures and traditions, answered: "Certainly they have." Straightway young inquisitive sprung her trap: "Then why did they want a ladder to go down to Jacob?"

A country schoolmaster, preparing for an exhibition of his school, selected a class of pupils and wrote down the questions he would put to them on examination day. The day arrived, and so did the hopefuls, all but one. The pupils, took their places, as had been arranged, and all went on glibly until the question of the absentee came, when the teacher asked, "In whom do you believe?" "Napoleon Bonaparte," was the answer quickly returned. "You believe in the Established Church, do you not?" "No," said the youngster, "the boy that believes in the Church hasn't come to school to-day."

What do they mean?

From whence the name?

What will they sew?

Will they use thread coarse or fine?

Do they use much thread?

"How long does it take one to learn," and are they easily managed?

By whom are they made?

How are they operated?

Are they like Secomb & Co's?

Will they hem?

Some Machines require busting,

Will they sew through thick gathers?

How long will they last?

Are they liable to get out of order?

What is their size?

Is the sewing durable?

How?

Of whom can they be had?

Extracts from a few of many testimonials.

Speaking of the C. S. F. S. Machine.

Dr. H. H. STABLES, of Greensboro, N. C., says:—"I have for several months had in use in my family, one of the Common Sense Sewing Machines with which we are well pleased."

Mrs. SUSAN L. DUNN, of Glade Spring, Va., says:—"After using other Machines of higher prices, I prefer this one for general use."

Mr. A. H. MCALLEY, of Thomasville, N. C., says:—"My wife is much pleased with the Machine she got of you at \$20. She says she would not take \$40 for it. It does fine." A. C. 4-4m

JAMES SLOAN & SONS, GREENSBORO, N. C.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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D. W. M. ALBRIGHT, GREENSBORO, N. C.

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The subscriber keeps constantly on hand, or will make to order, at short notice, all descriptions of Tin and Sheet Iron work, Stoves, Ranges and Hot Air Furnaces repaired and put up. Particular attention paid to Cotton, Woollen and Tobacco Factory work.—Stenciled Brands of all kinds cut to order.

1-4m

WESTBROOK & CO., GREENSBORO, N. C.

PROPRIETORS OF THE WESTBROOK NURSERIES.

Nursery Ground on Washington street, Chas. W. Westbrook will be found at his Residence on West Market street or at the Nursery Store, during February and March—November and December, the best seasons for transplanting. All orders promptly filled.

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DRUGS AND MEDICINES, PORTER & ECKEL, GREENSBORO, N. C.

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Fine Tobacco and Cigars, together with all articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours. Orders from a distance promptly filled and forwarded at the lowest Cash rates.

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West Market, next door to the Times Office, wishes to say to the ladies of town and country, that she continues to carry on the MANTUA-MAKING business. She is in regular receipt of the latest styles of ladies and children's costume. The great success in the past warrants her in assuring entire satisfaction to all who favor her with patronage in the future. Prices very low. The ladies are respectfully solicited to give her a call.

Greensboro, N. C., March 5, 1868.

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MRS. N. MAURICE, GREENSBORO, N. C.

Fashionable Dress and Cloak-Maker, (South Elm street, Greensboro, N. C.) Ladies and Children's furnishing goods. Ribbons, Gloves, Real Laces and Imitations, Dress and Cloak Buttons, Trimmings in every variety, Cambrics, Corsets, Ladies and Children's Hosiery, Gaiters and Shoes, Lace Collars and Cuffs.

BRANCH OF MRS. DEMOREST'S EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS.

New Patterns received regularly. Patterns cut to order.

4-3m

DEEDS, Blank Warrants, &c., always on sale at Times office.

Common Sense Family Sewing Machine.

Simplicity 1st in use the same.

Bishop lawn, Beaver-cloth and tow.

They will: flax, cotton silk & small twine

About half as much as double thread Machines, and from a common spool without re-winding

"So simple, that a child can use them,"—as says Mrs. S. L. Dunn of Glade Spring, Va.

By the C. S. F. S. M. Co.

By hand or treadle, at rate of 300 to 1000 stitches per minute

They are essentially different.

Ours will hem, fell, seam, stitch, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid, embroider, and gather.

Ours hem without hand creasing, and tuck and seam without busting.

They will, and cross seams without breaking threads or dropping stitches.

30 years, or days, depends upon how used. We know some used from 1 to 7 years now doing good service.

They are not, because not complicated.

5-13 in., and 8 inches high. Weight 10 lbs. Price \$15, \$20, \$25, and \$32.

Please call and examine, or get sample, and be your own judge.

Can stitch and pull on seam, &c.

D. H. LA PINE, Agent, Box 23, Greensboro, N. C.

Extracts from a few of many testimonials.

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JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY, CHEAPLY, AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED, IN THE VERY BEST STYLE, AND ON REASONABLE TERMS, BUT NOT ON A CREDIT.

Orders by mail from parties unknown must be accompanied by the money.

Which is the best? The Richmond Hair Dye produces a beautiful color—it is instantaneous and permanent—it is the best in use. Examine the circulars in our hands and you will see the certificates of numerous Hair Dressers and Druggists to this effect. For sale in Greensboro by

PORTER & ECKEL, Druggists.

1-1y

A MAGNIFICENT ENTERPRISE JUST BEGUN!

Land Owners can make a good thing of it!!! The Great Richmond Wine-making Company will pay two dollars per gallon, for all the Grapes must or juice that can be raised!!!

This company has just commenced operations with a large capital, and is fully able to buy all the juice our people can make, and pay the cash for it.

This is a good chance to make a good deal of money with little labor and expense. The Grapes bears regular annual crops, and the young vines commence bearing the second year after setting.

Those who will at once embrace this splendid opportunity will do well to call on Westbrook & Co., Greensboro, N. C., and buy, for cash and barter, a nice lot of well-rooted vines, ready for setting, at very low figures.

They still have on hand several thousand choice FRUIT TREES of all kinds, Greensboro, N. C.

Address WESTBROOK & CO., Box 66, Greensboro, N. C.

1-1y

IMPORTANT! Received of The Phoenix Insurance Company, America, \$24,000. Four thousand Dollars, being the amount of Policy No. 24 in full for loss by fire sustained by meat Company Shops, N. C. [Signed] R. P. SPITERS, Greensboro, N. C., Dec. 23rd, 1868.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid by HENRY G. KELLOGG & CO., Bankers and Insurance Agents, Greensboro, N. C.

Successors to BREINER, KELLOGG & CO. 1-1y

North Carolina. GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Master's Office, Sally Kirkman and others.

Lindsay Mills and others.

It appearing to my satisfaction upon affidavit filed in my office, that the defendants, Lindsay Mills, Mariah J. Mills, Martha Mills and John Mills, reside without the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Greensboro Times, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Guilford, at the Court House in Greensboro, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and there plead, answer or demur to said petition the same will be taken as confessed, and set down for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, Ralph Gorrell, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, this 27th day of February, 1868.

RALPH GORRELL, C. M. E.

5-6w-8s

North Carolina. GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Master's Office, J. W. D. McNairy.

John M. Clymer and others.

Original Bill.

It appearing to my satisfaction upon affidavit filed in my office, that the defendant, John M. Clymer, resides beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, and within the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Greensboro Times, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this bill, and that unless he appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Guilford, at the Court House in Greensboro, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and there plead, answer or demur to the same—judgment set down for hearing ex parte as to him.

Witness, Ralph Gorrell, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, this 27th day of February, 1868.

RALPH GORRELL, C. M. E.

5-6w-8s